

PHILLIPSBURG HERALD.

SPEAK TO THEM THAT THEY GO FORWARD.

VOL. VI NO 47

PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1884.

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Phillipsburg Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

—BY—

BISSELL & LIGHTFOOT.
EDITORS.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OF KANSAS.

Governor.....G. W. Glick.
Lieut. Governor.....D. W. Finney.
Secretary of State.....James Smith.
Auditor.....E. P. McCabe.
Treasurer.....Sam. T. Howe.
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....H. C. Speer.
Attorney General.....W. A. Johnston.
Public Printer.....T. Dwight Thatcher.
U. S. Senators.....J. J. Ingalls.
.....P. B. Plumb.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

District Judge.....W. H. Pratt.
State Senator.....Geo. H. Case.
Representative.....W. H. McBride.
Circuit Court.....G. A. Spaulding.
County Clerk.....W. Lowe.
Reg'r of Deeds.....Ritter Smith.
Treasurer.....D. L. Smith.
Sheriff.....John Woods.
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....C. A. Lewis.
Probate Judge.....W. B. Stuber.
County Surveyor.....S. W. McBry.
County Attorney.....O. W. Gaudy.
Coroner.....H. Moulton.
Comm'rs. 1st Dist.....J. H. Close.
.....3d Dist.....T. E. Dixon.
Supt. Poor Farm.....E. E. Dixon.

District Court sits the fourth Monday in March and fourth Monday in September in regular session.

Commissioners Court sits the first Monday in January, the second Monday in April, the first Monday in July and the first Monday in October, its regular sessions.

PHILLIPSBURG.

Mayor.....C. A. Lewis.
Police Judge.....Frank Strain.
Clerks.....J. W. Lowe, S. C. Cummings, Chas. Dickey, N. Poling and C. H. Leffingwell.
Clerk.....C. W. Snodgrass.
Treasurer.....G. W. Young.
City Marshal.....B. F. Delph.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. BRUNER.

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Roofing, Sheet and Reputing promptly and neatly done.

S. C. CUMMINGS.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

Good rigs at reasonable rates.

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Good sample rooms for commercial travelers. Feed stable in connection with house.

M'ELROY & M'KAY.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

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Furnish abstracts of title, make collections, and transact a general land and business.

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Furniture & Undertaking

—East Side Public Square—

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Furniture

and

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Vol 40.

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PAID UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,

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Choice Improved Farms for sale or rent

A personal interview or correspondence solicited from parties desiring to buy or sell Real Estate in Phillips County, Kansas. Agent for the Old and Reliable

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Removes all impurities of the blood

It corrects the torpid condition of the Liver, and removes all obstructions of the Kidneys.

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J. F. MALLETT and H. C. SPRAGUE.

PHILLIPS COUNTY FAIR!

Prepare your Exhibits!

Fair to be held

October 8, 9, 10th, 84.

THE HERALD

Political Edition for

THE CAMPAIGN!

Two Months, 10 cts.

The September elections have all passed beyond the guesses and the calculations of this campaign. In a week or more, at furthest, both Maine and Vermont will be absolutely forgotten. —St. Joe Gazette. (Dem.)

Maine, with upwards of 20 000 republican majority and Vermont gave the republican ticket more than two to one over the democratic ticket. It can be seen, without any supernatural vision, that the wish is parent to the thought expressed by the "Gazette." The poor democrats, how they wish the past could be obliterated from the memory of man, for in nearly every instance the remembrance but shows a contrast—the republican record shining as the sunlight compared to the midnight darkness of the Democratic record. —[Scandia Journal.]

Prices of lands are "cheering up" in Phillips County. George Veech, an intelligent German, and one of our most prosperous farmers, came to this county poor ten years ago. He possessed himself of a half section, which he sold a few days ago for \$4000 cash. He intends moving to Minnesota in the spring, and will carry away from Phillips County, in cash, \$10,000—the result of agriculture, and yet we are now and then reminded this far west isn't fit for anything but stock.

The Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical fair will be held at Phillipsburg, commencing October 8th, and to continue three days. The officers of the association are: John Hannakratt, president; G. A. Spaulding, vice president; J. W. Lowe, secretary; D. L. Smith treasurer. With good weather this fair will doubtless be one of the most interesting that has ever been held in Northwest Kansas. To our eastern Kansas people, and see what Phillips County will exhibit in grains, vegetables, stock, etc. No county has fairer prospects than Phillips, and considering the acreage there are none that has raised better or larger crops. There ought to be a larger attendance at this fair. —[Athenian Champion.]

Democratic Mistakes.

If the democrats have done anything but make mistakes in this canvass the public have failed to notice it.

They made a mistake when they nominated an unknown man against one of the best known men in the country.

They made a mistake when they announced that "the Irish might go down."

They made a mistake when they quarreled with John Kelly and invited him to go also, "black him."

They made a mistake when they denied the Tulip scandal, then admitted and explained it by an explanation that didn't explain worth a huck.

They made a mistake when they hired Puck to caricature and blackguard the Irish.

They made an awful mistake when they concluded that Pat wouldn't take his shillalah and smash things in return for insults and blackguarding.

They made when they nominated a man for Vice President who would stop in the middle of the race and go to ciphering whether it was better to take off the head of the ticket and put him at the head.

They made a mistake when they supposed they could cheat the people on tariff question, and "palter with them in a double sense" in regard to it, and win.

They made a mistake when they put Morey, Letter, Barnum, prince & Co., to run a reform campaign.

They made a mistake when they got up that slanderous story about Mr. and Mrs. Blaine. For proof, write Shoe-maker, Indianapolis Sentinel.

Thus they have piled mistake upon mistake all the way through. But the people will put a full and final stop to this blundering business. There is no mistake about that, anyhow. —Washington Critic.

Cleveland a Coarse, Unworthy Person.

That flimsy and fussy journal, the Boston Post, accuses the Sun of stabbing Grover Cleveland in the back. This is ridiculous. The Sun strikes nobody in the back. When it has to strike, it hits squarely in the face.

As for Mr. Cleveland, our fault has been that we have shown him too great forbearance. We have done him more than justice in supposing in some important cases that his motives have been good.

We were long deceived in Mr. Cleveland. His high pretensions and solemn assumption of pure aim and unselfish patriotism imposed upon us. But after his nomination, which we strenuously opposed, a more careful scrutiny of his character and antecedents became indispensable, and ever since then we have dealt with him, not sternly according to all his deserts, but mildly and forbearingly, though decisively.

At last the whole truth seems to be revealed respecting Mr. Cleveland. He stands forth as a coarse person, unworthy of confidence, and, above all, most unworthy of high political preferment.

At one time we thought it possible to support him as a candidate; still later we thought he should be preferred to Mr. Blaine; but now we see that both the views of him were mistaken. He ought not to be supported.

Grover Cleveland should be withdrawn as a candidate by the indignant voice of the deluded and outraged Democracy. —N. Y. Sun.

Prosperity Under Republican rule.

The Republican Party first came into control of the national government on March 4th, 1861.

From 1860 to 1880, our population increased from 31,400,000 to 50,100,000; more than 58 per cent. And this, in spite of the enormous loss of life caused by the rebellion.

The number of manufacturing establishments increased from 40,000 to 273,000. The capital employed in manufactures increased from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,700,000,000 or nearly three fold. The value of material used in manufactures increased from \$1,031,000,000 to \$3,396,000,000, or more than three fold, and the value of products from \$1,855,000,000 to \$5,359,000,000, or about three fold.

But this enormous improvement in our condition is not confined to manufactures only. It extends to agriculture and other pursuits as well.

The number of farms in 1880 was 2,044,000 while in 1860 it was 4,008,000. The number of acres in farms increased during that time from 457,000,000 to 556,000,000, and their value increased from \$6,600,000,000 to \$10,197,000,000, while the products of farming increased from \$246,000,000 to \$406,000,000.

In 1860 we had 30,635 miles of railway. In 1880 we had 84,393 miles, and now we have 127,000 miles.

Our exports of domestic products during the last year amounted to \$84,000,000; while in 1860 they amounted to \$373,000,000.

Our National debt, once an object of profane and scorn, is being paid off at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year, the excess taxes being so lightly borne that no considerable portion of the people complain of them and no general demand is made for the repeal of any of them. Indeed it is a marvelous feature of our condition that to repeal taxes is more unpopular than to retain them, and some of these taxes are themselves a means of prosperity, and not a burden complained of by any. —[Kennebec Journal.]

Marvin and Vicinity

Some of our merchants are getting large bill stocks.

The Herald is mistaken about the number of stores in Marvin. If the editor will come over, we will show him through the main emporiums.

Mr. A. E. Ashbrook, of the P. O. D., Kansas City, was paying his parents a visit this week.

We have the champion foot runner, and don't forget it. Let the neighboring towns who have brag racers trot out their man and we'll make it interesting for him.

L. L. Long and family, of Lawrence, are in town visiting relatives.

To bridge or not to bridge, that is the question that now agitates us.

Mrs. O'Connor starts to Sabetha this week.

Thos. Tooley would have started to Ann Arbor Monday morning, only the train left him. He "got there" Tuesday morning.

School began Monday with a fair attendance.

John Ewel and family rusticated a few days last week.

Mrs. McCarron, of Norton county, came down to attend the funeral of little Vida Stevens.

The roads are thronged with teams and the trains are crowded with immigrants.

The threshers are still busy.

We hear that Miss Darneil goes east this week.

Miss May Brown, of Beloit is visiting the family of M. B. Colby.

MAJOR.

Educational Department.

EDITED BY

G. B. GOEMAN.

J. N. MOSHER, { Ass'ts.
FRANK MCKAY, }

It would be pleasing to the editors of the educational department of this paper if teachers would write up, in a brief manner, their educational methods and forward them to the Educational Department for publication.

Besides methods, condensed news concerning schools, such as commencement of term, first days enrollment, average monthly attendance, length of term, etc., would be of general interest to the reading public.

Let us make the Educational Department a success. In order to do this, every teacher should be a subscriber to this paper, and a contributor to this department.

Too Easy.

The great tendency of teachers at the present day is to make easy work for the pupil. New methods are devised and new plans introduced, for the sole purpose of helping the pupil over difficult places. The teacher strives in every way possible to so simplify the subjects taught that the pupil may acquire the knowledge with the least possible effort. The teacher who can present every subject in a pleasing, attractive manner by bridging all rough places and covering up all hard points is generally accounted a successful teacher.

But we would inquire, is there not danger of making the work of the pupil too easy? Undoubtedly this simplifying

and as we might say, sugarcoating every subject presented to the mind of the pupil, adds greatly to the attractiveness of the subjects, leads the pupil more rapidly along the course, but is the advancement thus made by the pupil as permanent, and is the satisfaction over the knowledge thus made as great as when more difficulties are encountered and more effort required on the part of the pupil. There is certainly great danger in this tendency towards simplification. The mild diet is always led by easy methods, never meets any difficulties and never has to put forth any effort to acquire the knowledge it gains does not know its full strength, cannot realize the sweetness of hard won victory, and will not reach its highest development. We must remember that there is no royal road to learning. All who would attain unto excellence must travel the same rough road, overcome the same obstacles, master the same difficulties. Then let us not weaken the powers of the youthful mind by making the subjects presented to them so simple as to require but little effort to master them. Let us rather strive to awaken a desire to meet difficulties, that they may overcome them; to grapple with intricate questions that they may show the full powers that in them lie.

Five Questions for Teachers.

Do we treat our pupils as we would be treated were we in their places?

Do we labor first, last, and all the time for our pupils?

Do we attempt to teach too much and thus teach too little?

Do we make hobbies of certain studies?

Do we attribute dullness to pupils when we lack tact?

Five Questions for Pupils.

Does my future welfare depend on my present application?

Is it the teachers place to preserve order, or mine as a pupil to preserve order so far as I am individually concerned?

Is one lesson well learned better than two partly learned?

Is it would be ashamed to use profane language in my mothers presence, should I use it when not in her presence?

Is it true that as I think, so I shall become? QUERIST.

Composition Writing.

The purpose of education is to fit the youth of our land for the duties of adult life. In order that they may be fitted to perform these duties to the best advantage to themselves and to society, it is necessary that the instruction imparted at school tends toward the development of thought, and its expression in a pleasing and effective manner.

To possess information and to be unable to impart it to others, isolates us, though we live in the midst of society.

To possess information and to be unable to communicate it to others in an agreeable manner opens many a road to success that otherwise would have been closed.

Our schools offer superior advantages for the development of the oral expression of thought. Do they offer the same advantages for the development of its written expression? If they do not there is a defect in our school system to be remedied.

Our rule should be, essentials before non-essentials. If composition writing is an essential, let us devote to it its due proportion of time.

CONSTITUTION

Of the Phillips County Teachers' Association.

PREAMBLE.

We, the teachers of Phillips County, feeling the need of the benefits to be derived from organization and association for mutual instruction and co-operation in our work, do hereby organize ourselves into an association, and adopt for our government the following Constitution.

Article I.

Sec. 1. This association shall be called "The Phillips County Teachers' Association."

Sec. 2. All persons interested in the cause of education may become members of this association.

Article II.

Sec. 1. The officers of this association shall consist of President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer and Executive committee, and one Editor and two Associate Editors.

Sec. 2. The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer shall perform the duties usually required of such officers. They shall be elected by ballot, a plurality vote electing. All officers shall hold their office during the period of four regular meetings.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall consist of President, Secretary and Treasurer. They shall prepare a program for each regular meeting and make necessary arrangements for all meetings.

Article III.

Sec. 1. The regular meeting shall be held every six weeks, dating from Sept. 20, 1884, at such place as the previous meeting shall determine.

Sec. 2. A quorum shall consist of five members.

Article IV.

Sec. 1. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting.

Article V.

Sec. 1. Cushing's Manual shall be taken as a guide in parliamentary rulings.